Hydrogen Delivery: **An Option to Ease the Transition**





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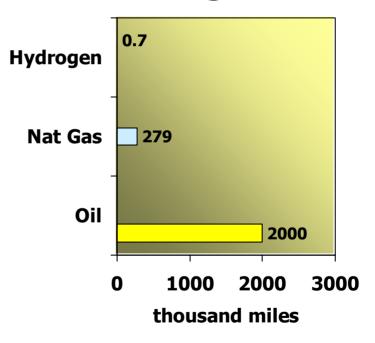




Hydrogen Delivery Today

- Hydrogen infrastructure exists only for small merchant hydrogen markets in the chemical and refining industries
- Current natural gas infrastructure consists of:
 - Pipelines
 - intermediate product storage
 - import terminals
 - rail, barge, and truck delivery

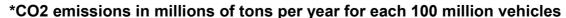
U.S. Pipeline Mileage





Source: APCI, EIA, NEP

Comparison of Alternative Delivery Pathways Vehicle CO2Hydrogen FCV Transportation Technology **Type Emissions** New H₂ pipeline H₂ refueling Central H₂ **FCV** system 334 / 23** production (coal) (2.5 times ICEV station efficiency) Existing NG pipeline system **FCV** Natural gas Distributed H₂ 216 / 64** (2.5 times) supply generation (central) **FCV Existing fuels** Coal or NG-Distributed H₂ tbd (2.5 times) pipeline system derived liquids generation Liquid fuel FCV w/on-**Existing fuels** Coal or NGthd pipeline system board reforming derived liquids station Non-Hydrogen non-FCV Transportation Technology 371 Hybrid (1.5 times) **Existing fuels**



Liquid fuel

station

pipeline system

Liquid fuel

556

ICEV (Base)

^{**} Values are for without and with CO2 sequestration.

Barriers to Hydrogen Delivery

- Hydrogen infrastructure exists only for small merchant hydrogen markets in the chemical and refining industries
- Potential for delivering hydrogen through natural gas infrastructure is likely to be limited: materials; need for separation; safety
- Hydrogen has very low energy density by volume



Hydrogen Storage

Gasoline

 $#H_2 = 7.3$, Btu = 853,000

Diesel

 $#H_2$ = 8.3, Btu = 949,000

Methanol

 $#H_2 = 6.2$, Btu = 430,000

Hydrogen STP Pounds H₂= 0.005 Btu = 275

Compressed H₂ (6000 psi) #H₂= 2, Btu = 110,000

> Liquid H₂ #H₂= 4.4, Btu = 229,000

> Metal Hydrides #H₂= 3.0, Btu = 160,000



Air Products & Chemicals, Inc. and Eastman Chemical Liquid Phase Methanol Demonstration, Kingsport, TN

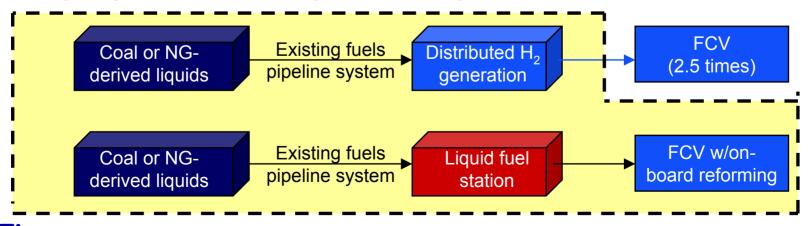


Hydrogen Delivery Via Liquid Hydrocarbons

We need to:

- Evaluate the potential for coal- (and natural gas-) derived liquids to serve as an interim strategy for delivering hydrogen....and concurrently,
- Determine the optimum hydrocarbon(s) for delivery and subsequent reforming

FE Hydrogen Liquid Carrier Systems – Analysis Boundaries



Distributed Hydrogen Production Technology: Hydrocarbon Feedstock Alternatives

- Service station-sized* hydrogen production facilities based on reforming natural gas or liquid hydrocarbons Service station-sized electrolysis facilities
- On-board reforming of hydrogen-rich, synthesis gasderived liquid fuel

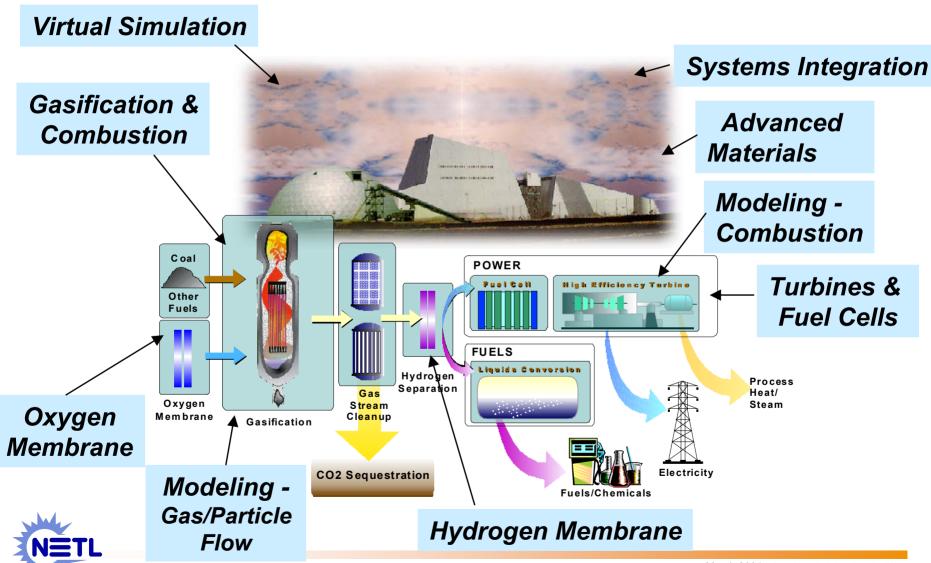
Benefit: Early introduction of fuel cell technology

Georgetown Univ. 100kw PEM fuel cellpowered bus with H₂ from methanol

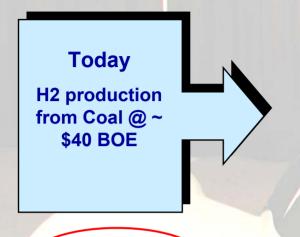


•Service station-sized hydrogen production facility is 800 kg per day (360,000 scfd), which is equivalent to the average U.S. gasoline station sales, when adjusted for FCV efficiency at 2.5 times ICEV efficiency.

The Future For Coal: Ultra-Clean Energy Plant



Coal to Hydrogen



2010

Complete development of Modules Capable of H2 Production from Coal @ \$30

BOE

2015

Demonstrate
Coproduction of H2
from Coal @ \$30 BOE
when Integrated with
Advanced Coal Power
Systems

Separation

Water-Gas Shift (WGS) **Storage**

FY03
Determine Feasibility of
One-Step Reforming Process

Reforming

FY08
Complete Fuel Cell Tests With
Reformed Coal-Derived Liquids

FY04
Complete Computational Model
For Reforming Coal-Derived Liquids

FY06
Complete Chemistry for Producing
Optimum Coal-Derived Liquid(s)